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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 2032 (2011), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it of progress in implementing the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA) at 60-day intervals, and to continue to bring to its attention any serious violations of the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex), signed on 20 June 2011 in Addis Ababa. In the present report, reference is also made to paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2024 (2011), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of progress in implementing the additional tasks listed in paragraph 1 of the resolution. The report provides an update on the situation in Abyei and on the deployment and operations of UNISFA since the previous report on the matter, of 27 January 2012 (S/2012/68).

II. Security situation

2. During the period under review, the security situation remained tense and highly unpredictable owing to the continued presence of unauthorized armed forces in the Abyei Area, in violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, the ongoing large-scale migration of Misseriya nomads and the return of displaced Ngok Dinka.

3. As of 6 March 2012, the Sudanese armed forces and police maintained their presence in the area north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, especially in Abyei town, Goli, Baloom and the Diffra area. In accordance with a request from UNISFA, the Sudanese Armed Forces, currently at a strength of 400-500 troops located in Abyei town, Goli, Diffra and Baloom, continued to restrict their movement to the north of the Area and exclusively during daytime, and also refrained from carrying out any operational tasks. The Sudanese Armed Forces has also redeployed the Sudan Police Service from Dokura to Abyei.

4. An approximately 720-strong South Sudan Police Service remained present in the area south of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, particularly in the areas of Agok, Abatok, Awang Thou, Rumamier and Mabok. Further, the South Sudan Police Service has received new elements, which are performing operational tasks in Agok and the surrounding villages. The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)

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continued to maintain its brigade headquarters in Mijan Kol, approximately 3 km south of Agok and the Abyei Area boundary, as established on 9 November 2011. That headquarters has a strength of 300 soldiers. UNISFA also reported the sporadic movement of SPLA soldiers into and out of the Abyei Area. On several occasions in January and February 2012, UNISFA requested the authorities of South Sudan to take all necessary measures to redeploy outside the Abyei Area or contain the South Sudan Police Service, including through a reduction in their size and the number of weapons in their possession, but this has not occurred.

5. As of 15 March 2012, over 5,000 displaced Ngok Dinka had returned to their villages in the Abyei Area. The annual southward migration of Misseriya nomads through the Abyei Area continued during the reporting period through the central, south-eastern and south-western corridors of the Abyei Area. It is estimated that, as of 15 March, over 110,000 Misseriya nomads, with over two million cattle and 112,000 goats, sheep and donkeys were in the Abyei Area, with the largest concentration of nomads in the western corridor through Alal and Raigork and in the eastern corridor through Um Khariet and Thurpader.

6. Regular daily patrols by UNISFA focused on sensitive areas that were receiving both returnees and nomads, including Marial Achak, Rumamier, Kolognal, Atay and Luffong in Sector South, Noong, Alal, Tejalei, and Leu in Sector Centre, and Diffra, Goli, Mekines, Um Khariet, Todach, Dumboloya, and Thurpader in Sector North. In order to ensure the security of and better protect returnees and nomads, UNISFA continued to man checkpoints and control all movements in Abyei town and other sensitive areas.

7. The limited access to water and grazing land for the Misseriya resulted in two security incidents during the reporting period. On 13 February, an unidentified armed group shot and killed 11 Misseriya cattle in Cwein, on the south-eastern flank of the Abyei Area. Further, the Misseriya admitted that some nomads had failed to obtain prior authorization from the relevant joint security committee prior to moving their cattle to water and grazing land in Cwein. The prior sanctioning of movement is subject to approval by the joint security committee, as agreed by both communities at the beginning of February. Following the incident, in order to prevent the escalation of tensions and any further such incidents, UNISFA convinced the Misseriya community to refrain from any retaliatory action and assured the Ngok Dinka community that UNISFA has the security situation under its control. Further, UNISFA also intensified its patrols in order to enhance its presence in both the south-eastern and south-western flanks of the Abyei Area.

8. The second incident took place on 22 February, when UNISFA requested a group of Misseriya nomads with approximately 12,000 cattle in Cwein not to proceed with their migration towards the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River because they had not obtained prior authorization for their movement from the relevant joint security committee. Concurrently, South Sudan Police Service elements from Agok arrived at the southern edge of the river with heavy machine guns and threatened the nomads. The intervention of UNISFA defused the situation by securing the withdrawal of the South Sudan Police Service from the area.

9. During the period under review, the United Nations Mine Action Service continued landmine and explosive remnants of war clearance, according to mission priorities. Two additional routes were opened for use by UNISFA military units: Majak to Dungoup and Leu to Um Khariet Junction, while two routes (Banton-

Rumamier and Banton-Mading), were opened for humanitarian access. In addition to the route verification team, two United Nations Mine Action Service area survey teams were deployed to the Abyei Area to villages north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River along the Banton-Rumamier road.

10. In addition, an Ethiopian demining platoon was tasked with taking action in dangerous areas contaminated with unexploded ordnance and mines, which they safely destroyed, in Noong, Alal and Tejalei.

III. Political developments

11. The final status of the Abyei Area remains to be resolved and very little progress was made on the implementation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement. The parties remain deadlocked over the nomination of the Abyei Area Administration, despite considerable efforts by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to find a compromise. The only functioning body envisaged under the 20 June Agreement is the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, which has held three meetings since its launch in September 2011.

12. The fourth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, originally scheduled to be held on 20 February, was delayed at the request of the Government of the Sudan, which cited that more time was required for an effective and full implementation of the decisions previously adopted by the Committee. The facilitator of the African Union Commission to the Committee and UNISFA actively engaged with the parties in order to determine a suitable date for the next meeting, which is yet to take place.

13. Most of the progress made on the implementation of the 20 June Agreement was based on efforts to operationalize, with support from UNISFA and the African Union facilitator to the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the decisions adopted during the third meeting of the Committee, held in Abyei on 18 and 19 January 2012, namely: provisions on humanitarian assistance, the return of displaced persons and migration of nomads without weapons; the establishment and functioning of the secretariat of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee in Abyei; the establishment of a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of decisions of the Committee; the composition of the Joint Military Observer Committee and of the Joint Military Observer Teams; initial steps required for the formation of the Abyei Police Service; and the convening of "coexistence conferences" between the communities. As part of these efforts, on 3 February, UNISFA provided the co-chairs of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee with a draft proposal for the terms of reference for the Joint Military Observer Committee. Under the 20 June Agreement, the Joint Military Observer Committee is mandated to liaise with UNISFA on security matters in the Abyei Area and will consist of an equal number of observers from the Sudan and South Sudan (Sudanese Armed Forces and SPLA).

14. Efforts by UNISFA to operationalize the secretariat of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee continue. For this purpose, UNISFA recommended to the parties the urgent deployment of the secretaries of the Committee and their corresponding administrative support and offered to provide accommodation within UNISFA headquarters in Abyei town as a temporary solution for the establishment of the secretariat. UNISFA also proposed to the parties that the secretaries of the Committee be made members of joint committees composed of the Abyei Joint

Oversight Committee and UNISFA, the first of which is tasked with sensitizing the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya on the processes for unarmed migration and return, the second of which is a "goodwill" committee tasked with engaging with the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya leadership and encouraging them to work closely with UNISFA on the implementation of its mandate.

15. Further to the decision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to establish regular contact with the heads of the United Nations country teams for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Government of South Sudan co-chair of the Committee, Luka Biong Deng, held a meeting in Juba on 6 February, with the United Nations resident and humanitarian coordinators and the humanitarian country team in South Sudan. The meeting featured a briefing on the latest decisions of the Committee and the discussions focused on requirements for humanitarian access to the Abyei Area. The co-chair also visited areas of return and migration in the Abyei Area, from 2 to 4 March, where he discussed ways of ensuring a peaceful and orderly return of the Ngok Dinka and migration of nomads with members of the Misseriya community. An understanding was reached to organize a joint meeting with both communities in order to address those issues.

16. In preparation for the next meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the Government of the Sudan co-chair, Alkheir Alfaheem Almaki, along with the President of the Sudan and Government ministers, reviewed the necessary practical arrangements that must be taken in order to meet the administrative and financial requirements for the implementation of the decisions of the Committee.

IV. Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

17. The implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, of 29 June 2011, and of the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission between the two Governments, of 30 July 2011, was given some impetus following the second meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism in Addis Ababa on 10 February. During the meeting, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding on non-aggression and cooperation in which they committed to not interfering in each other's internal affairs, respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and not using force in the conduct of their relations. Further, the parties also decided to immediately establish the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and requested the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to address the issue of the border maps with the two Presidents.

18. On 7 March, in the context of the subsequent round of negotiations held in Addis Ababa, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel convened a meeting with the two parties to further discuss the establishment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The importance of the activation of the Mechanism was underscored, given its potential to reduce escalating tensions, and an agreement was reached on the need for the Presidents to intervene directly at the political level to remove the obstacles and prevent delays in its operationalization. It was also agreed that UNISFA would assist the parties with an "area of operations" map to overcome the dispute on the borderline and present it at the next meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism.

19. Since the signature of the memorandum of understanding, there have been unverifiable reports of troop build-ups, bombings and cross-border attacks in both the Sudan and South Sudan. Further, the two parties have also exchanged accusations of supporting each other's respective rebel movements. Having in mind the importance of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in this tense security situation, UNISFA continued to move ahead with the implementation of its expanded mandate, namely to support the Mechanism, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2024 (2011).

20. The United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei has commenced an overview of the operational requirements to meet these new tasks, taking conclusions of the reconnaissance mission undertaken in August 2011 in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission. In particular, UNISFA plans to adopt a phased deployment approach, immediately focusing on providing support in the areas of the border with the highest security concerns.

V. Humanitarian situation

21. Humanitarian organizations in South Sudan continued to provide relief assistance to approximately 115,000 displaced persons and returnees in the Agok area, Warrap State and other areas of South Sudan. Support to returnees is increasing, particularly as regards health and water and sanitation, but many parts of the Abyei Area still remain inaccessible due to the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war.

22. The trend of voluntary returns of displaced persons from Agok to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River continued slowly. United Nations agencies, however, were unable to independently verify their numbers. It is also unclear whether reported returns are permanent or only temporary visits to assess conditions or maintain a link until a more permanent return becomes possible. The World Food Programme is currently conducting a re-verification exercise. The United Nations Children's Fund continued working on family tracing and reunification activities and established child-friendly spaces in 20 villages south of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, with nearly 2,000 children attending those facilities. United Nations agencies agreed to establish a durable solutions working group, chaired by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to assess trends and opportunities for lasting solutions and implement a mechanism for the verification of voluntariness, safety and sustainability of returns and for the provision of appropriate support.

23. Living conditions in the three main areas of displacement (Mayan Abun, Marial Achak, and Majak Kual/Turalei) remain challenging. Basic needs continue to be met, but the increasingly protracted nature of the displacement indicates that regular monitoring and targeted support is required. With over 100,000 displaced persons from Abyei remaining in displacement, it is unlikely that they will return to their homes in time to cultivate their crops during the upcoming agricultural season. Given the need for continued assistance and the lack of access to the Abyei Area from the Sudan, the World Food Programme is making arrangements to pre-position food supplies from South Sudan.

24. Meanwhile, the International Organization for Migration is scaling up its community assistance in Diffra and Goli to prevent an outbreak of waterborne diseases, and Misseriya nomads also expressed deep concern over the lack of animal vaccines. Animal vaccines, which the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has dispatched to the Abyei Area, have yet to receive clearance from the Humanitarian Aid Commission of the Sudan and remain in Kadugli.

VI. Protection of civilians

25. During the reporting period, UNISFA did not identify an increase in the threats to the civilian population in the Abyei Area. Protection monitoring by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has also not revealed any protection incidents among displaced persons, or between the displaced and host or other communities.

26. Through engagement with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka leadership structures and relevant Government officials on both sides, UNISFA continued to implement its multifaceted protection response mechanism and conducted intensive day and night military patrols. Further, UNISFA supported the effective functioning of the 17 joint security committees in the Abyei Area, which are composed of representatives of UNISFA and of the local Ngok Dinka or Misseriya communities and are tasked to assess, plan for and implement the security arrangements for the organized return of displaced persons and movement of nomads. The Head of Mission, Lieutenant-General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, has also tasked the committees with sensitizing the local communities to the need for and value of reconciliation as a prerequisite for lasting peace and stability.

27. UNISFA continued to implement its conflict mitigation strategy designed to provide for a peaceful and orderly migration of nomads and return of displaced persons through engagement with both the local communities and relevant Government authorities. Several joint security committees, north and south of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, have been tasked to assess the availability of such access in their respective areas. On 9 February, UNISFA facilitated an agreement between the Misseriya and the authorities and local communities in Bentiu, Unity State, South Sudan, and SPLA, under which the Misseriya would be granted access to water and grazing land in that State.

28. On 16 February, UNISFA organized the first joint meeting of local community leaders of both communities in Abyei town. The meeting was attended by a Misseriya delegation from the south-eastern flank of the Abyei Area and a Ngok Dinka delegation from Marial Achak. Their representatives agreed to continue the process of facilitating the peaceful and orderly migration and return of displaced persons, regularly convene inter-community consultation meetings, and discuss practical ways of better controlling the movement of members of their respective communities. Both delegations also condemned the security incident in Cwein, referred to in paragraph 7 of the present report.

29. A follow-up meeting of the two communities was scheduled for 22 February, but the Ngok Dinka representatives were not in attendance. Subsequent to the meeting, however, Misseriya representatives from the south-eastern flank of the Abyei Area held consultations with the joint security committee in Click and agreed to conduct their migration unarmed, adhere to previously designated routes and not

to pass through Ngok Dinka-occupied villages, adhere to the agreement reached with the authorities in Unity State, South Sudan, and attend inter-community consultation meetings with the Ngok Dinka representatives when the latter express a desire to meet.

30. With regard to the operationalization of paragraph 10 of resolution 1990 (2011) and the letters sent by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in November 2011, only the Government of the Sudan corresponded with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, on 15 February, rejecting any inclusion of a human rights component in UNISFA.

VII. Deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

31. As at 15 March, the military component of UNISFA comprised 3,800 of the 4,200 troops that had been authorized (see annex I). Those forces were deployed to operating bases to respond to assessed potential threats or destabilizing situations. In Sector North, the second battalion deployed in company strength to operating bases in Diffra, Todach, Um Khariet, Shegag, and with platoons in Dungoup and Wutgok. In Sector Centre, the first battalion was deployed in company strength to operating bases in Abyei town, Tejalei, Leu and at platoon level in Noong and Alal. In Sector South, the third battalion was deployed in company strength to operating bases in Agok, Banton, Marial Achak, Athony, and at platoon level in Agany Achung, Banton Bridge, Luffong and Wunrok (see annex II, UNISFA deployment map). Sector North and Centre are respectively reinforced with one tank company and one artillery battery.

32. Taking into account the ongoing migration in the south-west and east of the Abyei Area and the return of some displaced persons to north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, UNISFA, within its means covered the vast majority of the Abyei Area and conducted extensive day and night patrols, using tanks and armoured personnel carriers to deter threats, and increased its visibility with a view to facilitating the peaceful and orderly migration and return. UNISFA strengthened its presence and conducted patrols in areas that are identified as risk-prone and where friction between Ngok Dinka and Misseriya is more likely. No restrictions on freedom of movement were reported and both parties, the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Sudan Police Service and the South Sudan Police Service displayed a positive posture towards UNISFA.

33. In order to further increase its visibility and improve its credibility and deterrent effect, UNISFA will complement its two civilian helicopters with the deployment of two tactical helicopters once the necessary construction work on the airstrips is completed. Arrangements with the Government of Ethiopia for the deployment of two military utility helicopters have been finalized and deployment is expected by the end of March 2012.

34. Major stumbling blocks for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service remain, namely, the absence of the Abyei Area Administration, the non-availability of other components of the criminal justice system, and the lack of progress on the implementation of the 20 June Agreement, signed in Addis Ababa. The

establishment of a migration and oil security police unit within the Abyei Police Service is urgently needed.

VIII. Mission support

35. On 13 March, the Government of the Sudan granted visas to 28 UNISFA civilian staff members and 27 UNISFA rations and communications contractors. In addition, 23 employees of a contractor and five military staff officers were issued with residence visas. The granting of those visas for UNISFA civilian staff and contractors should contribute significantly towards the mission's ability to fulfil its mandate.

36. As of 15 March, the United Nations Mine Action Service still awaits the issuance of visas for five staff members and the renewal of 73 visas for its route verification and multitasking team personnel. On the military side, only five non-Ethiopian staff officers out of a total of 41, and no non-Ethiopian United Nations military observers, out of a total of 65, have obtained visas.

37. Access to the Abyei Area will be considerably hampered during the forthcoming rainy season, as both the Wau-Abyei and the Kadugli-Abyei roads are routinely cut off, owing to heavy seasonal rains. Last year, the Abyei Area was inaccessible by road for more than four months (July to October) and the mission had to airlift all supplies. UNISFA is working towards increasing its storage capacity, so that it is able to store at least a four-month supply of dry and frozen rations. Further, UNISFA is currently engaged in negotiations to formalize the transfer of the unused portion of the Kadugli logistics base to the United Nations Children's Fund, which had been transferred to UNISFA during the process of liquidating the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) in November 2011.

38. Living conditions in UNISFA tented camps continue to be very challenging and will become extreme during the rainy season. Further, existing camps in Abyei town, Agok and Diffra are in poor condition and need to be refurbished and expanded. In the light of this situation, preparations for the construction of prefabricated accommodation in Abyei town, Agok and Diffra are ongoing. It is expected that the foundation and base for the hard wall accommodation will commence by the end of April, two months ahead of the rainy season. Personnel from the Global Service Centre in Brindisi and material handling equipment from neighbouring missions will be temporarily redeployed to assist UNISFA in the erection of these structures.

39. Pending formal endorsement by the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of the remaining operational details of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, the mission has begun preliminary planning for construction work that will be required at the sites. In addition, preliminary planning, identification and sourcing of the envisaged air assets (four rotary and two fixed wings) has also begun.

IX. Financial implications

40. The General Assembly, in its resolution 66/241 of 24 December 2011, appropriated the amount of $175,500,000 for the maintenance of the United Nations

Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNISFA beyond 27 May 2012, the cost of maintaining the Force until 30 June 2012 would be limited to the amounts approved by the General Assembly. As at 20 March 2012, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNISFA amounted to $53,200,000. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations, as at 20 March, amounted to $2,306,000,000. As of the same date, reimbursement to the contributing Government for troop costs has been made for the period to 31 October 2011, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

X. Observations and recommendations

41. Setting in place the conditions for the peaceful and orderly return of displaced Ngok Dinka and migration of Misseriya nomads represents a critical requirement for restoring genuine and lasting stability to the Abyei Area as a prelude to facilitating inter-community dialogue leading to peaceful coexistence. This, in turn, can help pave the way for determining the future status of the Abyei Area. In this regard, I commend the continued engagement by my Head of Mission, Lieutenant-General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, with the leaders of both communities aimed at reaching a clear understanding of the practical modalities required to make the return of displaced persons and the migration of nomads useful instruments of peace and stability. At the same time, I strongly urge the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to take all necessary measures to ensure that their local political representatives and security services in the Abyei Area refrain from any provocative or hostile action likely to jeopardize the security situation or to disrupt the ongoing return of displaced persons and migration of nomads.

42. Improving access to and protection of the affected communities remains a major challenge for the United Nations efforts to stabilize the Abyei Area. In this context, the issuance of visas for 83 UNISFA personnel and contractors is a positive development. I trust that the Government of the Sudan will remain cooperative in this regard and enable UNISFA and other United Nations staff to access the Abyei Area, so as to improve the well-being of the affected communities.

43. The delays in the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration seriously curtail the provision of services to its population. I urge both parties to resolve the deadlock over senior appointments and work with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to find a practical solution to the implementation of this provision of the 20 June Agreement. In this regard, the meetings and decisions of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee have been encouraging, but the postponement of the fourth meeting of the Committee is a matter for concern.

44. The continued presence of unauthorized security forces within the Abyei Area is fundamentally at odds with the spirit of constructive dialogue and mutual accommodation prevailing among members of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, as well as with the declared readiness of the local communities to regain their long-standing tradition of coexistence. Given the fact that UNISFA has now taken full control of its operational area, I would like once again to appeal to the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to withdraw their armed forces and police from the Abyei Area, to strengthen their cooperation with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, led by former President Thabo

Mbeki, my Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios, and the UNISFA Head of Mission, towards finding a mutually acceptable solution to all issues that still stand in the way of the implementation of the agreements of 20 June, 29 June and 30 July.

45. Recent efforts by the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to ease political tensions prevailing between them constitute an encouraging development in the context of the much-needed confidence-building. In this connection, I commend the decision by both parties to sign a non-aggression pact and to move ahead with the establishment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The effective and expeditious implementation of that Mechanism will require the full cooperation of the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, especially with regard to finalizing the logistical requirements for the establishment of the mission headquarters and team sites, ensuring timely deployment of all national monitors, and facilitating unhindered movement of all international monitors, including with regard to the issuance of entry and residence visas. It is in this context that I recommend a six-month extension of mandate, to enable UNISFA to support the operationalization of the Mechanism, further stabilize Abyei and implement the outstanding agreements.

46. Finally, I would like to thank the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, for his ongoing engagement and his Government's commitment to UNISFA. I also commend the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, led by Thabo Mbeki, for facilitating the negotiations in Addis Ababa, with support provided by my Special Envoy. In addition, I express my appreciation to the Head of Mission and the staff of UNISFA for their continued efforts to create a more secure environment for the resumption of normal civilian activities, facilitate the peaceful and orderly return of displaced persons and migration of nomads, and promote inter-community dialogue as a prelude to peaceful coexistence, often under very difficult conditions.

Annex I

Composition of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei military component

Country	*Description*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Ethiopia	Experts on mission	79	4	83
	Contingent troop	3 516	197	3 713
Russian Federation	Contingent troop	2	—	2
Rwanda	Contingent troop	2	—	2
Total				**3 800**

Annex II

Map of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei deployment